THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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The Undergraduate.

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Editors' Table.

IN compliance with the demands of time and circumstance, and not from any special desire of its own, the UNDERGRADUATE with this issue presents itself to its readers under the management of a newly-elected editorial board. Its life for the year has been one of advancement and improvement, and those policies which have guided its management during that time will be closely followed under the present management. Letters of reminiscence and class history will be solicited from alumni from time to time and all letters and communications from them will ever be gratefully received. The success and interest of the alumni and personal departments must depend largely upon the alumni themselves and the aid of each one is desired by the board in their labors for maintaining the high standard of their departments. While the alumni's claims to the UNDERGRADUATE will not be neglected, it will be first and essentially the students' paper of Middlebury College; it will be representative of their sentiments and actions, and will endeavor to regularly present itself to them in a becoming and interesting manner; it asks for their criticism, solicits their interest in its concerns and requests their hearty aid and support in its endeavors to become one of the most able and worthy of college papers.

THE Junior Exhibition, which marked the close of the winter term, is considered one of the most successful in every way in the history of the college. One of the noticeable features of the occasion was the absence of *The Ram*, which once could be expected with considerable certainty to appear on this occasion. The existence of this scurrilous sheet, even in its most vigorous days, was uncertain, and during its checkered existence it has called forth many maledictions on account of its surreptitious appearance and base attacks. When last seen, some three years ago, it appeared deprived and shorn of its ink-stained wool, wherein lay its greatest power of attack and vilification. Its continued non appearance leads us to believe that it is afraid to brave again the storms of public opinion; it is dead or soundly sleeping. *Requiescat in pace.* There is no room or occasion any longer for such publications. Their day is past.

AS a general rule, we as students do not exercise sufficient caution and judgment in the selection of our officers and committees, or, perhaps more properly speaking, sufficient interest and conscientiousness are not exercised in the execution of duties by those who have been honored by their fellow-students by the management of their affairs. Matters thus entrusted to one student by others for supervision should be regarded by him as a sacred trust, deserving of his special care and attention. If from inability or from any constitutional aversion or inadaptibility to certain kinds of work, one holding office finds he is incapable

of doing justice to that, trust in him reposed, the proper and becoming thing for him to do is to resign and give others a chance to do better, or cease grumbling. Experiences of the past, and especially the shades of a defunct Dramatic association and a still-born Debating society, both left in the hands of a committee to report later, and who have never reported, call upon us to use special wisdom and care in our spring elections.

MIDDLEBURY is to have a lecture course; a course which is under the management of the faculty, and which will be supported by subscription and a nominal admittance fee from such students and townspeople as care to attend. We are glad to note that such a movement has been inaugurated and under such management. The course to be given is on *Practical Political Science*, a subject which concerns all and one that is coming to be regarded by every one as of more importance and interest each day. Some of the ablest and best-known political scientists in the country have already been engaged to come during the spring term by the committee under the management of our own political science professor. These lectures will supplement our regular course in an excellent manner and give to all a scientific and comprehensive view of the great social questions of today. Each student should attend the entire course.

IT is a fact quite generally known, but one to which we feel at liberty to call all students' attention again, that Middlebury College colors are the same as six other colleges. It is a fact that there is a desire with many students that we make a change. There are colors which make as good a combination as Blue and White and which would give to us as a college a distinct and unique pattern. Those desiring this change will do well to lay it before a meeting of the students, and by their will the change can be made; if the change is to be made, it should be before Field day.

ON another page may be found a communication concerning the Intercollegiate Field day, which is to be held at Springfield this spring. This is surely a matter worthy of our attention. Many times has this been brought up, but never have active measures been taken. We, as students, cannot do too much to raise the reputation of our college and bring her into greater prominence in the opinions of other colleges. There is, perhaps, no better way to accomplish this than taking part in an intercollegiate Field day, where we are brought into direct contact with other college men. Our Field-day records, as a whole, compare well with those of other colleges, while in some lines we have even surpassed the intercollegiate records. We have men in college whose ability, as athletes, is excelled by few, and who would willingly sacrifice their time and undergo personal inconvenience for this cause. May we at the beginning of the spring term elect a committee to complete the required arrangements, then choose our representatives at once that they may obtain the necessary training.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

THE annual Junior Exhibition was held in the town hall on Tuesday evening, March 22, at the close of the winter term. The attendance was large and everything passed off pleasantly and successfully. The programme was as follows:

Music.

Oration,* E. R. Sturtevant, Ware, Mass.
National Control of Railways.

Oration, G. E. Cady, Middlebury.
Our State.

Oration, J. B. Donoway, Vergennes.
The Power of His Voice.

Oration,* L. Taylor, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
The Right of Revolution.

Essay, Emma H. Dorsey, Middlebury.
Fads.

Oration, W. J. Douglass, Norwood, N. Y.
Tammany Hall.

Essay, Mary B. Dunshee, Bristol.
Woman in War.

Oration,* E. R. Brown, Jacksonville.
Our National Safeguard.

Music.

Oration, George L. Hasseltine, Bristol.
A Coming Science.

Oration, H. G. Megathlin, Harwich, Mass.
American Hurry.

Oration, B. C. Miner, New Haven.
A Sad Lesson in Civilization.

Oration,* F. B. Seeley, Delhi, N. Y.
A Six-Year Term.

Oration, P. G. Ross, Poultney.
The Aim ot Science.

Essay, Susie F. Wilder, Ludlow.
The Uses of the Imagination.

Oration, F. B. Wynne, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Abuse of Pensions.

Oration,* C. E. Hesselgrave, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
The Greek Conception of Beauty.

Music.

* Honor appointments.

At the close of the exercises followed the Junior Ex. Hop; the Howard Opera House Orchestra furnished music for the occasion. The orations and essays were of about 500 words; we give a brief extract or abstract of each:

THE NATIONAL CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

That there is something wrong about our great railway corporations, that by their management enormous profits are extorted from the public, that they have undue political influence, are undeniable facts. The public is beginning to recognize this. There is always danger in divided authority and the only way to abate the evils of the present system is to consolidate the managing authority. Why not, then, place this authority in the hands of the government? Formerly there was much trouble about our banking system, but now, under national control and a uniform law, the great national system works with perfect smoothness. Why would not our railroads, if simi larly controlled, work just as smoothly. The railway question is a serious one; why not solve it now?

OUR STATE.

We, who are natives of Vermont, never tire of reading the deeds of our illustrious men. During the three wars that the United States has been engaged in Vermont bore her share with a promptness and a courage that no other State showed. We have been and are represented in House and Senate by men whom we are proud of, and in every State of the union are men whom Vermont delights to own among her sons. She has not been slow in adopting new laws for the benefit of her people, being among the first to place a prohibitory law upon her statute books. We have a noble record, but the present counts most. Let us strive to win new honors for the Vermont of coming days and so do greatest honor to those who have gone before.

THE POWER OF HIS VOICE.

The early consecration of Wendell Phillips to the anti slavery cause, and the talents of voice, character and speech which were the distinctive qualities of his manhood started an avalanche of thought and public opinion which culminated in emancipation. He stood almost alone on the deck he had chosen to tread; he was scoffed at by aristocratic Boston and jeered at as a fanatic. The power that was manifest in the voice of Phillips was the unblemished character and grand personality of the man that stood behind. Fame, dipping her pencil in sunlight, writes his name in brightest colors. We ascribe in fitting truth the words he spoke over the coffin of Garrison, "Serene, fearless, marvelous man; mortal with so few shortcomings."

FADS.

The differences between the popular musicians, poets and authors of two centuries ago and the present day can be attributed neither to the changes in human nature nor in the things themselves, but to our fashions or "fads." All noted scientists, philosophers and reformers have shown their progressive spirit by throwing aside old methods and adopting new ideas; will not this rule hold true for nations? Americans are given to fads, but make much greater progress than a country which, like China, holds to ancient beliefs. The tendency towards fads, then, is to be encouraged rather than deprecated, for in the fashions of woman's world, especially, we can clearly see that the fads of today are tending, more than ever, toward better life and thought.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.

Whenever in human life we find a principle we find men who will stand by it. The whole lives of men may become involved in its successful issue and revolution is resorted to. Revolution is a steady growth from a small beginning. From such a beginning sprang the Great Rebellion. What an example of the divine right of revolution was there. First was heard the low rumbling of the coming storm; then, breaking, its roar spread from North to South over all the land. But when the clear morning dawned at last the slave walked from the southern plantation a free man. Let us not forget that revolution stands as the token that secures to all men that immortal prerogative, freedom.

TAMMANY HALL.

Conceived in secrecy, actuated by no principle but plunder, no aim but office, she has maintained an existence true to her principles for over 100 years and still lives as a huge parasite on the party that sustains her. From the force of circumstances she has had full sway for her contaminating designs. Never true to the best interests of the city, she has originated no good thing, has opposed no bad thing. She controls at present the city, the State legislature, the governor, a United States Senator, several members of the House of Representatives, and at least 72 delegates

to the national Democratic convention. The City club, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the contesting delegation and the Chicago convention will endeavor to decide her future.

WOMEN IN WAR.

We have seen and heard of many scenes in war and bloodshed, but with these scenes we may place others which have no implements of warfare, no forms prostrate on the battle-field, no battle-field, and yet some parts of this scene are equally as affecting as the first. There we may see many noble women who have played a noble part in nation's wars. We may there see the Spartan mother, many self-sacrificing, noble mothers and such women as Florence Nightingale, etc. It is impossible to overestimate the amount of consecrated work done by loyal women in war. Let their names be written by the side of those who have fought for liberty and have pledged to the cause of freedom their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

OUR NATIONAL SAFEGUARD.

It is a source of interest and advantage for us to notice the motives and tendencies which have made nations what they are. There are tendencies which have developed with our civilization which are dangerous in nature; these tendencies are embodied in the workings of political machines; they work the sentiment of caucuses, control the people's will at elections and infect the sanctity of our legislative powers. The power that must array its forces against political evils is the power of enlightened and aggressive public opinion; the same force that led the people to refuse to tolerate taxation without representation, that freed 4,000,000 bondmen and has but just now vanquished the Louisiana lottery; this same power must cope with and hold in check the machinations of corrupt politics to insure its safety and progress.

A COMING SCIENCE.

There exists in the world today a science, almost unknown, which in the future will revolutionize the world. It seems to be an unused power which transmits the thoughts and conceptions of a human mind to another without any visible means of communication. The workings of electricity are wonderful, but when this, one of the greatest powers in nature, and the human mind, the greatest creation of God, have become united, what wonders may we not expect! When laws shall have been established by which the human mind can act on the minds of others, causing the same thought at the same moment, we shall discover in the starry firmament of science a new orb, shedding its mellow light o'er land and sea, wherever the mind of man influences human actions.

AMERICAN HURRY.

Of all our tendencies, the most genuinely American is to be in a hurry. While we have derived much benefit from our quickness, it is an undeniable fact that we do suffer from our fearfully accelerated pace of living. The average business man chasing the phantom wealth has constantly before his eyes, "Keep up with the procession," and he neglects himself and his family to do it. The youth catches this fever of hurry, and because life is so short his early training is neglected. This is a type of millions who make up our country and who think this delusion, tending ever to the artificial, to gaudy show and materialism, is success itself. The rooting-out of the evil rests with the individual; grow the individual character naturally as grows the oak, and our nation's life will be much stronger.

A SAD LESSON IN CIVILIZATION.

The present condition of affairs in Russia is due to internal causes. There are no ample means of intercommunication within the empire and the grain cannot be transported through the country where it is most needed. Russia has no manufacturing industries, and when blight ruins the crops the peasantry have no resources from which they may draw to keep them from starvation. Under the despotic rule of the monarchy they have become discontented and are ready to ally themselves to the enemies of the nation, hoping they may attain justice. The present outlook for Russia is anarchy. Sooner or later the other powers in Europe will unite and put a stop to those barbaric customs, and change Russia from a state of the old regime to a state of the present age.

A SIX-YEARS TERM.

Our Presidents of today are not what the framers of the constitution contemplated they should be. Senator Proctor proposes a remedy in a six years term and ineligibility for re-election. This would lessen the frequency of the political turmoil, with its evil results financially and socially. Against this bill is argued the greater power thereby given to the President in the veto privilege. Public opinion can and will lessen this power, not constitutionally his. The

remedying of this evil is worthy the time and thought of the ablest statesmen. By this change we may hope to have in our elections solemn periodical appeals to the nation to review its condition, which will refresh the sense of national duty. In our Presidents we shall have greater men.

THE AIM OF SCIENCE.

In the haste and flurry of the times men are apt to overlook the debt which they owe to science. Science has been to the world a great comforter, civilizer and enlightener. Its growth has been an interesting one. At first glimmering, faint, uncertain, it has gradually spread over the world, growing brighter and brighter as it expanded. Science aims not to found a treasury of knowledge where is stored up the bullion of facts to be dealt out to mankind in a meagre and limited amount. She endeavors to raise the standard of civilization higher than where she found it, to assist humanity toward the great Ideal. She "Fringes the clouds of darkness with a border of gold and makes bright with hope the promise of the future."

THE USE OF THE IMAGINATION.

To people in general the word imagination conveys but little impression of reality or every-day usefulness. We are filled with wonder at the great display of imagination in Milton's Epic, yet it does not occur to us that such a faculty would be of any value in our individual, every-day spheres; but in the speaking and writing that we are all called upon to do, nothing is more necessary to true success than a strong imagination, for it is a mistake to suppose the imagination has to do only with the non-existent. Some one has said that "We value ourselves and are valued not so much by what we are as what we desire to be"; to what we desire to attain we give the name ideal, and imagination helps us to attain to it.

THE ABUSE OF PENSIONS.

Ex-Speaker Reed has said that a statesman is a successful politician who is dead. If this is true the advocates of the present pension system, could they be quietly laid beneath the sod, would go upon the national roll as statesmen. It is our soldiers who ought to reform pension legislation. It was honor, loyalty, patriotism that bore them to those Southern fields. Let them have a care today to keep that honor untarnished. This country looks with pride upon the true and brave; these needy veterans should receive bountifully, while the able-bodied men should have the preference of favor when given. The soldiers are again called to the front; let them not stand idly by and allow their defense of the old flag to be made the basis of an unholy traffic.

THE GREEK CONCEPTION OF BEAUTY.

Beauty in the mind of a Greek was the best expression of the kindness of the gods. His whole life centered around this thought. In athletics, in art, in politics and in oratory his ideal was the beautiful. The Greeks were well fitted to enjoy the beauty of their country and leave their works as a study to the world. Their works of art have never been surpassed and remain as a monument of their greatness. One of the best effects of beauty on the Greek mind is seen in their language. This was the culminating structure of Greek thought. Greece passed away, but her sense of the beautiful still goes hand in hand as the purifying principle of the world. Beauty is the vivifying power of Christianity.

Communications.

The editors do not assume responsibility for any article in this column. Its sentiments, however, are open to editorial criticism.

EDITORS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE:

I wish to call the attention of the students to a matter worthy of our consideration. Would it not be desirable for us to send a delegate or delegates to the intercollegiate field day meeting which is to be held at Springfield, Mass., this spring? I need not mention the material we could send. Glancing over the Field-day records of last year I find that Middlebury broke five of her own records, and surpassed all intercollegiate records in the standing broad jump.

At this meet there are colleges represented from all over New England. We do not want to hear of Middlebury classed as a preparatory school instead of a college in such matters. Most colleges will send delegates. May it not be looked at in the light of a duty for us to send some one?

Every student ought to have college spirit enough to look at this, not in a selfish way, but in a loyal, good hearted manner. The cost would be comparatively small if shared by the whole of the students. What we would gain would more than repay the expenditure. It is needless to say that if Middlebury sends a delegate she will make a good mark. Let us meet and see if some action cannot be taken at once.

CHAS. R. DUNTON.

EDITORS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE:

With the approach of summer season the question of sports comes up in the mind of the average student. We have our field athletics, tennis and base ball, the mention of the latter of which is enough to bring a suspicious shrug to the shoulders of many Middlebury students. Why is this? It is due to more than one cause. In the first place we have not the right attitude toward base-ball. A chapel orator recently took occasion to refer to the fact Middlebury College does not turn out base-ball players, but men. Leaving out the implied insurmountable difference between men and base-ball players, let us get in a correct position as regards the Middlebury man who plays ball. We are simply to consider that the student of the larger col leges who gets on the ball team loses many benefits of his college course, which is to a certain extent true. It is a fact that some men go to college almost for the sole purpose of acquiring base-ball glory, and by some unknown means manage to get it through the course. But this cannot be said of our students. The ball team has always consisted of men who have, on the average, faithfully performed all college duties and regard base-ball as a sport to be enjoyed, but not to the serious detriment of their studies.

Another reason for the suspicious shrug spoken of is found in the remark: "You fellows never do anything when you have a good nine." The appearance of a subscription paper invariably calls forth this stereotyped answer from those who are unwilling to stand by the team. If the students as a class do not want a ball team, they should call a mass meeting and say so, and not continually throw sarcastic references about the past at the manager.

In the gymnasium at present there are from fifteen to twenty men who are training their muscles in the endeavor to further the interests of athletics here during the coming season. From this number will be chosen nine of the best who may contest with teams from Union, Rochester, Syracuse and other colleges. But to do this each student must liberally help, for a team's expenses are necessarily large. Will not each student deny himself some one thing and turn the money over to the support of the ball team? Will not the professors express their approval by helping on the work? Will not the alumni show their good will by giving us their substantial support? With our wishes for support realized, our nine will do its best, and the students and friends can yell in good earnest, "Midd! Midd! Middlebury! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

I. H. LAFLEUR.

EDITORS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE:

Even among the undergraduates we often hear Middlebury students accused of a lack of college spirit. It is not my purpose to question the truth of this assertion, but rather to suggest one way in which our loyalty to and love for the college can be made manifest.

The matter of college colors will, to many, appear of very slight importance. But read a newspaper account of any Yale, Harvard, or Princeton contest, and notice that victory is announced for "the blue," "the crimson," or "the tigers," as the case may be. No one will deny that, in their case at least, the college color is an important feature in arousing college spirit. And why? Because their colors are universally acknowledged by the college world to be the especial property of those institutions.

Herein Middlebury college is sadly lacking. Our colors are blue and white, and, according to latest statistics, *thirteen* other colleges in our country claim the same. We cannot wear the blue and white away from Middlebury without running the risk of being thought from one of the other institutions; and, surely, none of us are so disloyal to our college as to wish to disown her, even indirectly.

Let us choose some colors which shall be distinctive, which shall belong to Middlebury alone, and then let each student possess (and *wear*, when appropriate) them in some shape, whether as college button, tie or ribbon badge.

The adoption of distinctive colors will do much toward arousing the love for "dear old Midd." which lies slumbering in the hearts of all, but which needs a touch now and then to arouse it to action.

E. H. DORSEY.

Town and Campus.

[*Items for this department from the town should be such as are of general interest to the alumni. A college monthly can't be a local newspaper, and items purely of local value as news are not wanted.*]

College opened the 7th.

Middlebury is to have a stone bridge.

Dunton, '95, visited town during vacation.

Hesselgrave, '93, visited Ludlow recently.

Miss Fannie Dorsey attended chapel on the 21st.

Two Seniors and eight Juniors have elected Botany.

R. B. Flagg, ex-'93, visited in town during vacation.

Frank Seeley, '93, visited Rutland Saturday, the 9th.

Smith, ex-'94, has entered the University of Minnesota.

Ross, '95, called on his friends in town during vacation.

Miss Hiller of Syracuse University is visiting at Prof. Seely's.

Mr. Orlando Wooster visited his son, Richard, '95, March 15.

Prof. Bullock of the High School spent his vacation in Boston.

Mrs. James Smith and sister have returned to Kalamazoo, Mich.

Prof. and Mrs. Eaton spent part of their vacation in New York.

Wynne, '93, will deliver the Decoration-day oration at Whitehall. N. Y.

Macdonald, '92, and Seely, '93, spent part of their vacation in Boston.

The base-ball nine is doing very satisfactory work under Capt. Taylor.

Cady, '93, preached at Ripton April 3 in place of C. L. Leonard, '95.

Many of the students attended the sociable at Mr. Benedict's on the 23d ult.

Toleman, '94, spent part of his vacation with Benedict, '91, at Manchester.

Congratulations are in order to Prof. and Mrs. Wright on the birth of a daughter.

Many of the students who remained in town during vacation boarded at Butterfield's.

Miss Jessie Eddy, formerly of '93, now at Smith College, spent her vacation in town.

C. L. Leonard preached in the town hall March 13 in exchange with Rev. F. G. Heaxt.

Prof. and Mrs. Merriman entertained some of the students on the evening of March 18.

Megathlin, '93, and Grant, '92, built a canoe during vacation. It is a fine piece of workmanship.

Bigelow, '94, attended a meeting of the alumni association of Beeman Academy at New Haven March 11.

Dan P. Taylor and John Murdock of Troy Conference Academy visited college during Junior Ex.

The Freshman team will cross bats with the Vermont Episcopal Institute nine of Burlington in a short time.

Work on the base-ball grounds has been completed, It is very smooth, and calculated to delight the heart of every player.

A number of the students who remained in town during vacation visited Wright, '95, in Weybridge, who has been making sugar.

At a recent election at the boarding house the old board was re-elected: Commissary, W. J. Douglas, '93; treasurer, A. Macdonald, '92.

The Y. M. C. A. has elected the following officers: President, C. E. Hesselgrave, '93; vice-president, H. A. Vicker, '95; secretary, C. B. Toleman.

F. B. Seeley, '93, was chosen president and Prof. Janes vice-president of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church at the semi-annual election.

McNaboe represented Alpha Mu of Chi Psi at their annual convention held at Detroit, Mich. He visited some of the western colleges during his absence.

The inmates of Battell Hall were badly frightened recently by the noise caused by steam escaping from the heater. No damage was done and the trouble was easily remedied.

At a meeting of the UNDERGRADUATE Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. B. Donoway, '93; vice-president, W. E. Chapman, '94; business manager, O. J. Sawyer, '94; assistants, Charles Ross, '95, and John Barlow, '95

The arrangements for the lecture course have been completed; the dates of the lectures together with speakers and subjects will be as follows: April 22, President E. Benj. Andrews, D. D., LL.D., of Brown University, will speak on "The Social Plaint," which will be an attempt to investigate to what extent the members of modern society have a *right* to complain that they do not receive their just economic deserts, in other words, how much of the dissatisfaction which finds its expression in the strikes and other labor troubles is really justifiable. April 29 Prof. J. B. Clark, Ph. D., of Smith college will lecture on "The Farmers' Movement in the South and West"; May 6, Prof. J. F. Jameson, Ph. D., of Brown Univer-

sity, on "The Origin of Political Parties in America Down to and Including the Adoption of the Constitution in 1789"; May 13, Prof. Chas. H. Levermore, Ph. D., Mass. Inst. Tech., continuing the topic of the last speaker, will speak of "The Origin of the Whig and Democratic Parties"; May 20, Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, "Immigration"—treating its results and the policy of restriction. This lecture will form a part of the programme for the county teachers' institute. May 27, Prof. C. C. Plehn will speak on "The State and Local Indebtedness in the United States." The lectures will be held at the town hall.

Personals.

[*The editor of this department appreciates the fact that it is one of special interest to the alumni. But as they are widely scattered and many are unknown to him, he asks them to send to the Undergraduate from time to time whatever items they may come in possession of and thus aid in making this department what the alumni desires it to be and what the editors endeavor to make it.*]

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps has an article in the February *Forum* on "The Choice of Presidential Electors." He maintains that electors chosen by districts more truly represent the sentiment of the people than those chosen by the people at large, as the universal custom has been for many years.

'46. Hon. J. W. Stewart and C. M. Wilds, '76, attended the county court held at Burlington the first week in April.

'57. Hon. L. D. Eldredge is a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of this State on the Republican ticket.

'62. E. A. Hasseltine held teachers' examinations in town March 21 and 22.

'64. Dr. L. H. Hemenway has been laid up for several weeks with a disabled right index finger. For four weeks he was unable to drive his horse, and he has only recently been able to resume part of his work. He understands now, better than ever before, the practical worth of an index finger.

'65. Senator Erwin has introduced a constitutional amendment in the New York Senate abolishing pensions for retired judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

'76 C. M. Wilds was confined to the house several days with rheumatism.

'80. P. M. Meldon of Rutland was chairman of the Democratic caucus held there recently.

'82. Dr. C. B. Ross of West Rutland has been elected president of the library association of that town.

'89. Will K. Dunton has left for Kearney, Neb., where he has accepted a very lucrative position.

'90. J. E. Mead is in town. He is soon to be examined before the Methodist Conference for admission to the ministry.

'91. "Carl A. Mead, teacher of Latin and Greek at Burr and Burton Seminary, is proving himself a thorough teacher. His classes at the recent examination gave evidence of the good drill that they have received, and it will not be his fault if they fail to understand thoroughly what they have read."

'92. A New York paper says: "Of Captain Kelton it is scarcely necessary to say anything save that he is the best oar in Harvard, and probably one of the best who has ever entered college."

'94. The Burlington *Free Press* of the 6th inst. says: "Mr. Stickney, a medical student, broke a leg while turning somersaults in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium yesterday afternoon. He is a large and heavy man and a prominent candidate for the 100-yards dash in the intercollegiate athletic sports."

Obituary.

'35 Asa Hemenway.

REV. ASA HEMENWAY was born in Shoreham, Vt., July 6, 1810, and lived there till he was 18 years old. During this time he received only a common school education and helped his father on the farm and in work as a carpenter. After he was 18 years old he became very anxious to study for the ministry, and after getting the consent of his father, began the study of Latin in the winter of 1829–30. His preparation for college was at Shoreham academy. He entered Middlebury College in 1831 and graduated in 1835. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and was graduated in 1838. Before graduating he had offered himself as a missionary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and had been accepted by them. Returning to Vermont he preached a few Sabbaths in Cornwall and also in West Rutland

while the pastors of these churches were sick. In January, 1839, he was ordained in Shoreham, and in April of that year was united in marriage to Lucia Hunt of Shoreham, who with him went to Siam as a missionary. There Mr. Hemenway and wife lived and labored for nearly ten years. His work was translating portions of the Bible and printing them in the mission printing office, and he was soon able to preach in that language. For the last three years of his stay he had the charge of the printing press. Having had two very serious sicknesses in the last few months of his stay there, it was necessary for him to leave the country, and on Dec. 28, 1849, he left Siam; and with his departure the American board left the field to the Presbyterian and Baptist boards. Six months and a half after leaving Siam, he arrived with wife and three children in Shoreham. In May, 1851, he took charge of the church in Ripton, where he preached for nearly ten years. In December, 1860, he removed to Keeseville, N. Y., and had charge of the Presbyterian church there till May 1, 1864. His wife's health being seriously impaired, he returned to Shoreham and was without a charge for eight months. January 1, 1865, he began to preach in the Presbyterian church in Mooers, N. Y., and remained with them till April, 1868. From September, 1869, to January, 1871, he preached in West Hartford, Vermont, and the following three months he preached in South Royalton. In September, 1871, he began to preach in East Chazy, N. Y., and remained over six months. He had no regular charge after this date, but preached occasionally as a supply. In September, 1876, he went to live in Manchester, Vt., with his son, and made it his home thereafter. In all the places where he preached he did good and faithful work for his Master, and he attracted to himself a large circle of friends, who loved and valued him for his kind interest in their welfare and his earnest purpose and Christian example. He was especially interested in the young people and never failed to inquire after those with whom he was acquainted. His place in church and prayer meeting was rarely vacant, and no trivial excuse kept him away. Two years ago he was seriously sick with influenza, and his strength never fully returned. His physical system became enfeebled and his walking was much impaired. His strength grew less as the months went on, and when he was again attacked with influenza in December, 1891, he was completely prostrated by it. For nearly nine weeks he was on his bed, and patiently awaited the Master's call. In all his long sickness there was no word of complaint or impatience. All was well with him. He died quietly and peacefully Friday morning, February 26. His removal from the home that he has graced so many years is a severe affliction to those who remain in it. Besides his two sons and their families, he leaves two brothers and a sister in Illinois, and a large circle of relatives and friends who will mourn his loss.

College Notes.

The Harvard cricket eleven has commenced practice.

Eighty per cent of college editors adopt journalism as their profession.

The United States is erecting a $100,000 gymnasium at West Point.

Yale has 50 per cent of elective work, University of Michigan 75, and Harvard 80.

Football in every form has been prohibited by the University of Heidelburg, Germany.

James Russell Lowell has bequeathed a large part of his library to Harvard University.—[*Ex.*

The new Brown gymnasium has been opened. The cost of the building and apparatus was $67,500.

There are ten schools and colleges in the United States which afford instruction by correspondence.

According to the catalogue just out Michigan University has twenty-seven more students than Harvard.

A cricket match has been arranged between Harvard and Yale, to take place on June 4 on Holmes Field.

Three-fourths of the colleges founded in this country in the last twenty years are south of the Mason and Dixon line.

The championship for 1891 has been awarded to the University of Pennsylvania by the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association.

The class of '92 at John Hopkins University has adopted, almost unanimously, a resolution in favor of the cap and gown.—[*Ex.*

Dartmouth's trustees have invited President Bartlett to remain as lecturer on Bible and Christian evidences at half his present salary.

The sum of $25,000, to be applied to the chair of the English Bible, has been given to Pennsylvania College by James Strong of Philadelphia.

Another debate between Harvard and Yale took place March 25. The subject was, "*Resolved*, That a college education unfits a man for business."

The University of Texas has received a library of 38,000 volumes referring to China, from Tank Kee, a Chinese lecturer. Its value is estimated at $150,000.—[*Ex.*

Twenty-five years ago the first college in this country was open to women, and it is stated there are today 40,000 women studying in the various collegiate institutions.—[*Ex.*

John D. Rockefeller has given another million dollars to the University of Chicago. This makes a total contribution of $2,600,000 that Mr. Rockefeller has given to the university.

Since her foundation Yale has had 25 publications —the *Cabinet*, founded in 1806, being the first published, and the *Y. M. C. A. Record*, founded in 1891, being the latest.—[*Ex.*

Many of the best Eastern colleges are adopting the cap and gown, which is to be worn in the spring term of the Senior year. It is a distinction which Seniors deserve and is well worth considering here.—[*Sequoia.*

Captain Trafford, of the Harvard eleven, will hold meetings during the spring for the members of the foot-ball team to discuss the game. The meetings will be addressed by prominent graduates.—[*Buchtelite.*

President Eliot of Harvard is very much averse to co-education of men and women, and he prophesies that this system, which is so much in vogue in the West at present, will be radically changed in a few years.—[*Ex.*

Yale's foot-ball eleven each received souvenir watch charms (foot-ball shape) and a picture of the eleven in action, on which is recorded the glorious story of victory in the simple words: "Yale, 490 points; opponents, 0."—[*Ex.*

The best college boat race next spring will probably be that between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson. Columbia and Princeton may also enter crews in this race. The latter college has not rowed since 1885.

A skeleton was recently unearthed in the West holding a one-cent piece clenched in one hand. The story now goes round that it was probably the remains of some college editor who was endeavoring to take his assets along "where moth and rust doth not corrupt."—[*Ham. Lit.*

The following colleges have blue and white for their colors: Barnard, Butler, Columbia, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Manhattan, Mount St. Mary's, Seton Hall, Pennsylvania State College, St. John's, University of North Carolina, Washington and Lee, Westminster, and Middlebury. Amherst and Furman University have purple and white and Lincoln Univers ty has violet and white.

The faculty of Yale announce that, beginning with the academical year, women will be admitted to the post graduate courses of the university, and will receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On the same day, from across the sea was cabled the news that the Senate of the University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, has decided to open its departments of theology, arts and sciences to women.

A committee of three men from the University of Pennsylvania have undertaken the task of collecting and preserving some of the best things that have been written by college men. It is their purpose to publish a volume entitled "College Verse and Sketches," and for this purpose they have solicited contributions from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Amherst, Brown, Lehigh, Vassar and Wellesley.—*Amherst Student.*

The trustees of Columbia College are at present discussing the propriety of removing the college from its present site in New York city to some beautiful situation immediately outside of the city. Removal is almost necessary, as no more ground can be secured in the city, and the need of several large buildings is immediate. Columbia has an endowment of over $9.000,000, and is one of the best equipped colleges in the country.—[*Ex.*

Regarding the opening of Yale to women the New York *Independent* said: "One of the most magnificent and far-reaching acts that an educational institution ever did was the decision announced last Monday, of the faculty and corporation of Yale College to admit women to all the privileges and degrees of its post-graduate departments. This is almost epochal. Of course Oberlin and the University of Michigan and Cornell University have done more than this for a long time; but this is the confession that

the West has conquered the East, and here Yale has set the pace for Harvard. This opens a new career of study for the graduates of Smith, Wellesley and Vassar Colleges, and it offers suggestions to a number of other Eastern college as to what their next step forward ought to be." Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been for many years president of the Yale Alumni Association of New York, speaking of the same movement, said: "The movement differs from the principle of the annex, which is only another female college. This post-graduate course furnishes opportunities to those who have exhausted all the advantages of college and annex to secure all the advantages in the departments which they have selected for their life work that are possible in the best universities of Europe." Edmund Clarence Stedman said regarding it, "Yale could not have done anything more to her advantage than by taking this very step. She has already been first in war, first in peace, and now she will be first in the hearts of her countrywomen."

Our Farrago.

THE REASON HE FLUNKS.

Cupid has me in his net.
And yet
I've met
Her just three times
My poor brain is quite upset—
Cupid has me in his net.
All my lessons I forget
And waste my time in writing rhymes.
Cupid has me in his net.
And yet
I've met
Her just three times.

—[*Trinity Tablet.*

Mike—Why do them false eyes be made of glass now? Pat—Shure, and how else could they say throo 'em, ye thick head.—[*Yale Record.*

I knelt before her, blushing red,
I breathed forth all my sighs,
I dare at last, I ventured all
And trembling, I sought her eyes.
She roguishly smiled and murmured
Her rosy lips between,
She roguishly smiled and murmured,
She murmured, "Nay, nay, Pauline!"

—[*Tuftonian.*

RIGHTLY BEARDED.

"I've quite concluded, dear, to wear,
Some form of beard," said he,
"What style of whiskers do you think
Would most becoming be?"
One glance at him, and instantly
The maiden did declare—
"Why 'mutton chops,' of course, you know
You've such a sheepish air."

FICKLENESS.

That the college man is fickle
I scarcely can gainsay;
I know by deep experience
That his love lasts but a day
When I was but a Freshman,
I remember how I'd sit
And think for hours o'er my love,
My darling Anna Lyt.
I remember I adored her,
And brooded thereupon;
But now she is forgotten,
I love my Polly Con.

—[*Univ. Cal. Smiles.*

A HEARTLESS PROPOSAL.

I love the maid, now wouldn't you?
She stole my heart; I must be true;
I love my heart, and hence the maid;
If she'll consent I'll make a trade.
Dear maid, your theft I now forgive;
I need my heart, I wish to live.
Give back my heart, come now, won't you?
Or else be kind and take me too.

—[*Brunonian.*

A PARADOX.

If one will think on this, he'll see
There must be some mistake.
Though shades of evening often fall
The day will always break.

—[*Yale Record.*

THEIR FIRST BREAKFAST.

One sip of coffee hot he took,
He set aside the steaming cup,
And then beneath the table reached
His wedding trowsers to turn up.
"Why act like that?" she said to him,

Her face with glow so ruddy ;
He merely said with husky voice :
" Your coffee, love, is muddy."
—[*Brunonian.*

THE "WALK AROUND."

By one who did not go.

An endless whirl of maids and men,
Such stupid talk from eight till ten,
You wish you were at home again ;
'Tis all deception.

By one who went.

A charming view of maidens fair,
A quiet chat in the corner there,
For many days, sweet mem'ries rare ;
The Smith reception.

THAT RED NECK TIE.

" I've seen the clown in the circus
Wear clothes of a brilliant dye ;
I've seen some sensible people
Who to look like anarchists try,
But there's one misguided creature
Who attempts to dress more ' fly,'
And that's the deluded mortal
With a red
neck
tie."—[*Gates Index.*

" I don't mind doing away with the editorial 'we,' " said Editor Cutting, " but when a fellow comes into the office with a club and tries to abolish the editorial eye, it is a very different matter."—[*Ex.*

Reviews.

Harper's for April contains many interesting features, as the continuation of Mr. Howell's new novel, "The World of Chance", a poem by J. B. Aldrich, "At Nijnii-Novgorod," and the number opens with Edwin Abbey's superb illustrations of "The Tempest" (the seventh in the series of Shakespeare's comedies). accompanied by Andrew Lang's interesting and scholarly comment. The frontispiece is a fine engraved portrait of Walt Whitman, who contributes to this number a poem, "Death's Valley," to accompany a full-page engraving of George Inness' great painting "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." Besides the above, the principal illustrated articles are a graphic description of Lake Superior, "Brother to the Sea," by Julian Ralph, illustrated by Remington and Graham ; the third chapter of the famous Danube papers, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," written by F. D. Millet and Alfred Parsons ; "An Indian Fair in the Mexican Hot Country," by Sylvester Baxter, with numerous attractive and striking pictures and drawings by Alice Barber Stephens ; and "The Last Days of Percy Bysshe Shelley," by Guido Biagi, with illustrations from photographs and portraits of the surviving witnesses of Shelley's cremation. Mr. Curtis, from the Easy Chair, discusses several timely and entertaining topics, and pays a tribute of respect to his old friend the artist-poet, Christopher Pearse Cranch. Charles Dudley Warner makes his first appearance in the Editor's Study, and in his usual engaging manner reviews some questions raised by Lounsbury's "Chaucer." Thomas Nelson Page opens the Editor's Drawer with an amusing sketch, "How Isrul Outplayed Gabrul."

Cardinal Gibbon's paper on "Patriotism and Politics," in the April number of the *North American Review*, is a very able one ; and other interesting subjects well treated are Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's "A Southerner on the Negro Question," and Immigration under the title of "Our National Dumping Ground," a topic discussed by Hon. John B. Weber, commissioner of immigration, and Charles Stewart Smith, Esq., president of the Chamber of Commerce ; both apply to it liberal sentiments and practical suggestions. Mme. Adam writes pleasantly of "French Girls," M. Romero recounts the history of "The Free Zone in Mexico," "The Modern Cart of Thespis," is a spirited account by W. H. Crane, the distinguished actor, of the conditions leading up to the necessity of the traveling star system, and throws light on the evolution of dramatic affairs. "Money and Usury" is a trenchant expression of the principles governing the money market, by Mr. Henry Clews. Mr. Gladstone continues his study of "Olympian Religion" ; Mr. Copeland continues an interesting study of "David Grieve," and there are other features of interest. [New York, No. 3. East Fourteenth street ; The North American Review.]

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, the accomplished editor of the *New England Magazine*, draws about him many an admirable contributor ; but there seldom appears in this excellent periodical anything quite equal to the work of the editor himself. In the April issue

Mr. Mead says: "It is important to have the life and word and purpose of Christ in the world shaken sometimes, rudely it may be, out of the unreality and inefficiency to which sleepy reverence and moral flabbiness have condemned them; and to ask ourselves plainly what they mean when translated into today's vernacular and today's life and duty. Paul Veronese, painting his New Testament pictures in Venice, set the marriage at Cana in Galilee and the other gospel festivities in Venetian palaces, with doges and magnificent Venetian dames in their fine trappings as the guests surrounding the simple Nazarene: and he defended the anachronism on the ground that Christ's life was not simply for Cana and Jerusalem, but for all places and for all times, and he would set it as best he could in his own time. It is well for all of us to learn this lesson. It is well for all of us to take to heart that it is not chiefly by looking behind us, but by looking around us and before us, that we shall find the Christ of God." Walter Blackburn Harte supplies keen observations taken "In a Corner at Dodsley's," again; and other articles are: "Surpliced Boy Choirs of America," "Woman's Work in Astronomy at Harvard"; "The Micmac Festival in Cape Breton"; "Early Visitors to Chicago"; "A Commonplace Biography," by Thomas M. Clark, D. D.; "In the Little Old Trunk," John S. Barrows; "Stories of Salem Witchcraft," Rouget de Lisle," Wilbur Larremore; "Lennette"; "Annals of an Ancient Parish," Rev. William H. Savage, an article by Miss Reed and a poem by Mrs. Wolley, the well-known author of "Roger Hunt," "Love and Theology," and other novels. [Boston: The New England Magazine.]

Exchanges.

At this season of newly-elected editorial boards, when the various exchange editors present their opening speeches and observations, we are able to find none which voices our opinions and feelings better than some of the remarks which appear heading the Exchange department in the April number of the *Vassar Miscellany*. The editor says: "In turning over for the first time the magazines, college periodicals and all the manifold grist that comes to the exchange editor's mill, one is struck by the idea that this department reaps a decided advantage from certain conditions that are blighting in the extreme to college journalism as a whole. One of the strong reasons why a college paper cannot rise above the standard of an amateur production is the fact that it is constantly changing hands. An editor has barely had time to take root and get a little 'start' when he (or she) is pulled up and replaced by another, and so it goes. Experience is out of the question; literary ability, if there be any, is always in an embryo stage; and so certain elements are lacking which are necessary to success in nearly all fields of literary endeavor." But regarding our particular sphere the writer sagely remarks: "But here it is different; everyone recognizes the expert critic by two distinguishing marks; first, a dense ignorance in regard to the thing he is criticising; second, a strong tendency to treat himself to a front seat at his show and have the subject of his review in the background. Now, it is evident that the more experience and literary ability he has the stronger will be his temptation in these two directions, and the worse critic he is likely to be; it must also follow that if he is destitute of such qualities he will be animated by some degree of interest in his work, and, not having anything in particular to say himself, will talk about the literary efforts of other people in a spirit of sincerity and humble-mindedness, as he should." With her we congratulate our readers that, "This most arid tract in the field of literary endeavor may be regarded as perpetually irrigated by a stream of enthusiasm that would certainly run dry if the department remained long in the same hands and the exchange editor being frequently renewed, will never lose that crowning adornment of the ideal reviewer, a beautiful and touching humility."

The *Vermont Academy Life* has a laudable enterprise in endeavoring to maintain a department of "V. A. Verse," which the editors hope "may be kept up and improved" during the coming year. We have no doubt thut the "Midnight Episode," which appeared in the April issue, was interesting and romantic in itself, but the thought, sentiment and meter are so badly strained and warped for the sake of the rhyme and story that it is rendered quite incapable of being appreciated by the average reader.

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